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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/676,018	10/02/2003	Seiji Sato	SON-2832	6442
23353 7590 04/10/2007 RADER FISHMAN & GRAUER PLLC LION BUILDING 1233 20TH STREET N.W., SUITE 501 WASHINGTON, DC 20036			EXAMINER PHILIPPE, GIMS S	
			ART-UNIT 2621	PAPER-NUMBER

SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD OF RESPONSE	MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
3 MONTHS	04/10/2007	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire 6 MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 10/676,018	Applicant(s) SATO ET AL.	
	Examiner Gims S. Philippe	Art Unit 2621	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 16 December 2004.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-30 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-30 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

This is a first office action in response to application no.10/676,018 filed on October 2 2003 in which claims 1-30 are presented for examination.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

1. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent, or on an international application by another who has fulfilled the requirements of paragraphs (1), (2), and (4) of section 371(c) of this title before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent.

The changes made to 35 U.S.C. 102(e) by the American Inventors Protection Act of 1999 (AIPA) and the Intellectual Property and High Technology Technical Amendments Act of 2002 do not apply when the reference is a U.S. patent resulting directly or indirectly from an international application filed before November 29, 2000. Therefore, the prior art date of the reference is determined under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) prior to the amendment by the AIPA (pre-AIPA 35 U.S.C. 102(e)).

2. Claims 1-4 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Faris (US Patent no. 6,333,773).

Art Unit: 2621

Regarding claim 1, Faris discloses the same polarization means used for a three-dimensional image display apparatus comprising an image information corresponding to parallax in a first region and a second region (See Abstract, and col. 10, lines 1-8); a first phase retardation plate which is provided facing the first region and the second region of the image display section and which rotates a polarization direction of a polarized light of the image information from the second region (See col. 20, lines 43-56); and a second phase retardation plate having a first area and a second area which allow respective polarized light separated by the first phase retardation plate to enter, the second phase retardation plate for rotating polarized light in a direction opposite to that of the first phase retardation plate being provided in the first area of the second area on the image display section side (See col. 20, lines 56-67).

As per claim 2, most of the limitations of this claim have been noted in the above rejection of claim 1. In addition, Faris further discloses the same polarization means wherein the first and second phase plate retardation made of half wave plate, and the respective polarized light separated by the first phase retardation plate are entered through (See Faris col. 20, lines 50-51 and lines 56-57).

As per claim 3, most of the limitations of this claim have been noted in the above rejection of claim 1. In addition, Faris further discloses the same polarization means wherein the portion where the second phase retardation is located is coated with transparent protection material (See Faris col. 17, lines 55-66 and col. 19, lines 1-6).

Art Unit: 2621

As per claim 4, the polarization means as disclosed in Faris col. 20, lines 22-67 is changeable.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. Claim 5-30 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Faris (US Patent no. 6333773) in view of Goff et al. (US Patent no. 6417894).

As per claims 17 and 5, most of the limitations of these claims have been noted in the above rejection of claim 1.

It is noted that Faris is silent about a position holding mechanism comprising the position holding means for holding the polarization means at one end, holding a distance and parallelism between the polarization means and the first phase retardation plate and aligning them.

However, Goff proposes a position holding mechanism wherein a means for holding a polarization means at one end, holding a distance and parallelism between a

Art Unit: 2621

polarization means and the first phase retardation plate and aligning them is possible (See Faris fig. 1 and col. 6, lines 49-57).

Therefore, it is considered obvious that one skilled in the art at the time of the invention would recognize the advantage of modifying Faris' polarization means by incorporating Goff holding mechanism wherein a means for holding a polarization means at one end, holding a distance and parallelism between a polarization means and the first phase retardation plate and aligning them is possible. The motivation for performing such a modification in Faris is to provide an adjustable and changeably connected arm for supporting any lens in front of screens.

As per claims 18-20, most of the limitations of this claim have been noted in the above rejection of claim 17. In addition, Faris further discloses the same polarization means wherein the first and second phase plate retardation made of half wave plate, and the respective polarized light separated by the first phase retardation plate are entered through (See Faris col. 20, lines 50-51 and lines 56-57).

As per claims 21-30 and 6-16, while Faris does not provide the specific mechanical arrangement as specified in claims 21-30, however, Goff et al. adjustable magnifying apparatus as shown in fig. 1 provides either all the claimed limitations or renders such limitations an obvious design choice to one skilled in the art at the time of the invention since the purpose of providing such an apparatus is to reduce eyestrain and also to enable worker to better view what is being presented on the screen.

5. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

Omori et al. (US Patent no. 5644427) teaches image display apparatus.

Harrold et al. (US Patent no. 6703989) teaches stereoscopic display.

Woodgate et al. (US Patent no. 6377295) teaches observer tracking directional display.

Son et al. (US Patent no. 6765545) teaches stereoscopic image display system using polarization characteristics of a liquid crystal device panel.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Gims S. Philippe whose telephone number is (571) 272-7336. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F (10:30-7:00).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Dastouri Mehrdad can be reached on (571) 272-7418. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Art Unit: 2621

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only.

For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.



Gims S Philippe
Primary Examiner
Art Unit 2621

GSP

March 29, 2007